CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the ROITOR OF THE BEE.
BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be addressed to THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, THANKA, Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors. E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, George B. Tzschuck, secretary of the Bee Pub-ishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Dathy Ber for the week ending February 23, 1889, was as follows:

Monday, Feb. 18. Tuesday, Feb. 19. Wednesday, Feb. 20. Thursday, Feb. 21. Friday, Feb. 22. orsday, Feb. 21. 18,770 day, Feb. 22. 18,825 arday, Feb. 23. 18,835

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 25d day of February, A. D. 1889.

Seal. — N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, — S. County of Douglas, George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of The Datty Bee for the month of February, 1888, usile, 502 copies; for March, 1888, 19,669 copies; for April, 1888, 18,744 copies; for May, 1888, 18,184 copies; for May, 1888, 18,184 copies; for May, 1888, 18,185 copies; for June, 1888, 19,243 copies; for June, 1888, 18,084 copies; for August, 1888, 18,184 copies; for September, 1888, 18,184 copies; for October, 1888, 18,084 copies; for November, 1888, 18,984 copies; for December, 1888, 18,232 copies; for January, 1889, 18,574 copies.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this isth day of February, A. D. 1889, N. P. FEIL Notary Public.

Pig-poisoning at a big salary is what might be called a sinecure. But what of the poor pigs?

IF THERE is a cailroad lobbist in Ne braska who isn't a candidate for office just now, he is---in the pen.

MANY of the horses used on the streets of Council Bluffs have the appearance of being fed on a poor quality of barbed

OF course the rate in grain to Duluth was raised as soon as the tide began to set that way. Such is the manner of monopoly.

THE habit of sending obscene letters through the mails is getting the senders into trouble. This is the only redeeming feature of the habit.

IF BOTH parties to the tailors strike were anxious to come to an agreement. an amicable settlement could be affected in less than half an hour.

FROM the threshold of his quiet Indianapolis home to the city of Washington, General Harrison's journey was one triumphal ovation.

BETTER take the six thousand dollars a school girl, but in a business way it was never known to butter many parsnips.

PERHAPS there are other defects at the county hospital than the question of the arches, which would stand investigation at the hands of the special committee.

IT MAY cost the state over four thousand dollars for having got rid of the ex-Honorable Mr. Morrissey. The bill is high, very high; but at any price, the state is ahead.

"Norhing is impossible," to a man like Vandervoort, whose self-assurance would make Washington monument tremble, should the oil room lobbyist tackle the shaft.

WITH a record of fourteen graduates in fifteen years from the agricultural college, no one can have the hardihood to say that the institution has been anything but an expensive and useless burden to the state.

BACKNUMBER VANDERVOORT has again put up his lightning rod, and this time he seems to be expecting a thunderbolt. One by one the railroad lobbist bobs up with a boomlet for a whack at the public crib.

DAVE MERCER'S bill for legal services in the Douglas county contest cases stamps him at once as a great lawyer and financier. But in justice to him be it said that he is the first man to put this stamp on his capabilities.

THE Chicago Herald, which believes Itself to be a great family journal, tells a correspondent that it never heard of such a game as "sinch." Among the cowboys such ignorance would be looked upon with pitying wonder. "Sinch" is nothing more nor less than "high-five."

WASHINGTON hotel keepers are view ing the situation with a mercenary clitter in their several eyes. The only way the citizens can get the better of them is to stay at home and saw wood, secure in the assurance that General Harrison will be inaugurated just the

To-DAY a private communication, received by Morrissey as a private citizen, will be made public before a legislative committee. The expose may injure the author of the letter, but it will not stamp the recipient as a gentleman. However, Morrissey wearing such a stamp would suggest a package of rank oleomargarine sporting a butter label.

CHIEF Seavey's regulations governing the police station are altogether too strict in some particulars. For instance, no reporter is allowed to use the telephone, nor can any newspaper office communicate over the wire to the police reporter. At a late hour in the morning the ability to send a message speed-My may mean a great deal to a morning paper and its readers. Reporters and jacking lawyers do not, as the regulations pre-suppose, belong on the same

TOO LIBERAL BY HALF. The resolution introduced in the house by Mr. O'Brien, authorizing the committee on accounts and expenditures to pay over forty-three hundred dollars in settlement of, claims growing out of the contest cases in the house from Douglas county, will need to be materially modified. The sum it proposes to take out of the public treasury can be reduced nearly, if not quite, onehalf, without doing injustice to anybody. Granting that there is precedent for paying all the claims embraced in this resolution, by the state, it must be apparent to everybody, save, perhaps, those who are after the money, that a portion of the charges are far beyond what is reasonable. This is conspicuously true of the amounts it is proposed to pay the attorneys. None of these lawyers could have devoted more than sixty days to the preparation of the case for which he was retained, and very likely did not give to exceed thirty. while one of them, the attorney for the contestees, were at the same time drawing a salary at the rate of twenty-five hundred dollars a year as prosecuting attorney of Douglas county, yet it is proposed to pay these attorneys an amount that some of them would doubtless regard as a very satisfactory income for half a year's work. On the score of professional ability the proposal to pay any one of these attorneys at the rate of thirty dollars or more a day for the probable actual time given to the contest case cannot be justified, and the fact that they are work-

dered. GOVERNOR LARRABEE ACQUITTED The trial of Governor Larrabee on the charge of criminal libel terminated yesterday in an acquittal. No other result was expected by those who had taken an intelligent view of the matter, and it followed of course from the position of the court that the pamphlet on which the charge was based was a privileged communication and there was no proof of malice on the part of the governor in issuing it. The trial has attracted widespread attention as the first instance of a governor of a state being indicted and brought into court to answer a charge of this nature, and the result will be universally regarded as a proper conclusion of so exceptional a proceeding.

ing politicians should have no weight.

The provision for attorney's fees should

be reduced to at most fifteen hundred

dollars. It is probable that the sten-

ographer's fees might also be pared

down, while the claim of contestants

for attendance is at least questionable.

But the clearly unreasonable and un-

warrantable demand is that for attor-

nev's fees, which, if cut down one-half,

will still amply pay for the service ren-

The opinion has been quite generally expressed that Governor Larrabee would have been justified in refusing to answer to the indictment, protecting himself behind the authority and privileges of his office, but it is now apparent that he chose the wiser course. That he would have been sustained by the courts had he refused to stand trial, as President Jefferson was sustained when he refused to be a witness in the Aaron Burr Mr. Lamont. Modesty is very pretty in trial, is more than probable, but for the purpose of a complete vindication; with the effect of silencing all clamor, the governor acted judiciously in allowing the case to pursue the regular course, His enemies, and those who were in sympathy with the prosecution, can now have nothing more to say, whereas under other circumstances they would undoubtedly have maintained a vigorous clamor. It has been suggested that the woman who brought the charge was instigated thereto by strong enemies of the governor, but, however this may be, the effort to publicly damage him has

been signally defeated. The case makes a precedent. The executive of a state may be arraigned on a charge of criminal libel, so that any one who can satisfy a grand jury that a governor has uttered or caused to be published regarding him something which he deemed libelous may secure an indictment and bring the executive into the courts to answer to the charge. State executives who are worried to the point of exasperation by importunate politicians will need to be careful of their speech, and they may find it expedient also to guard their utterances respecting public officials whose conduct may invite severe criticism. It is conceivable that a governor who did not all the time exercise a prudent restraint upon his freedom of speech might get himself into endless trouble. But it is probable the lower precedent will stand alone for a very long time. One such in a century o government does not suggest that there is an imperative necessity for more securely guarding state executives against the possibility of a like annoyance.

THE PARNELL INVESTIGATION. Every friend of Ireland's cause and of its most distinguished champion, Parnell, will read with unmixed gratification the latest developments in the in vestigation instigated by the London Times, the result of which must inevitably be the complete vindication of the great Irish leader. Rarely in history was any man championing a great cause made the victim of a more diabolicat conspiracy than that organized against Parnell, to which the leading newspaper of England became a ready party. but one by one the links in the chain have been broken, until nothing now remains of the most carefully-planned scheme to destroy the prestige and character of one of Ireland's greatest and most devoted sons. The exposure of the infamous LeCaron, whose statements have been discredited the world over, is now followed by the confession and flight of the arch-conspirator. Richard Pigott. This man appears to have been the "head and front of the offending," from whom the Times received the information and the letters upon which it based its charges, and upon whom it chiefly depended to maintain its case. No baser scoundrel ever undertook the task of dragging down an honorable man and

injuring a just cause. The confession of Pigott that he forged all the letters secured by the Times and alleged to have been written by l'arnell

and others prominent in the Irish cause, and his hasty flight, presumably with the aid of those upon whom he had practiced the deception, must bring to sudden termination the investigation so far as Parnell is concerned, though it would seem to be the duty of the commission to allow the unquestionable fact to be shown that behind Pigott and others engaged with him there was a foul conspiracy. Justice will not be fully satisfied unless there shall be some punishment inflicted for this most base and wretched business, and an effort should be made to ascertain who that can be held responsible were behind the miserable criminals that have fled from the outraged law, for there is reasonable ground of belief that they had powerful aiders and abetters. But the commission was created for a definite purpose, and it may determine not to go outside of this, in which case the desire of Parnell's counsel to extend the investigation will not be complied with. In this case, however, it is highly probable that parliament will be asked to extend the authority of the commission, so that the conspiracy may be probed to the bottom, and it is hardly possible that such a demand would be denied.

Unprejudiced men have never doubted the vindication of Parnell. All such accepted in full faith his unqualified statement that he was not the author of the published letters alleged to be his. His vindication will make him stronger than ever in the confidence and respect of Irishmen and of the world, and should strengthen among Englishmen the cause he champions. The investigation has placed on him no stain of disloyalty or of dishonor, but had only more fully shown him as the wise, courageous, tireless and patriotic leader of his countrymen in a cause the justice of which only the supporters of despotic power deny.

CHICAGO has become unduly alarmed over the prospects of losing its hold on the grain market of the west. That city has ceased to be the great wheat center, since Minneapolis stepped into the arena, and of late a complaint has gone forth that the corn, which Chicago claims legitimately to belong to it, is being diverted to Duluth. For the past few days large shipments of corn from Nebraska to Duluth have taken place, influenced by the low transportation rate and the special inducements offered by the elevator men at that point. The diversion has caused considerable anxiety to those railroads which could not meet the competition to Duluth, and to the grain men at Chicago, who were losing business. The news, however, comes to hand that the grain rates to Duluth will be advanced next week making it the same as the rate to Chicago from the grain belt c' Nebraska. This might have been expected. The pressure brought to pear by Chicago has been sufficient to readjust the rates to their former basis. It is likely, moreover, that Duluth has purchased as much corn as its elevators can at present accommodate, and the demand has consequently fallen off. Shipping corn to Duluth is an experiment, and the result of it will be awaited with interest. It is highly probable that the demand for corn in Duluth will increase that city may one day become a dangerous rival to Chicago.

AND now it is said that there is a pro ject on foot to build a short line between Denver and Salt Lake under the patronage of the Union Pacific, in order to head off its ambitious rivals. As usual, the rumor is made up of whole cloth. Eastern investors are not anxious to sink their money in building parallel lines just now. Besides, the route said to be marked out is most expensive to build, owing to the heavy grades and the work necessary to be done in order to pierce the heart of the Rockies. The filing of articles of incorporation with the auditor of the state and the formation of a company with a fabulous capital-all on paper-by no means build railroads. If a quarter of all the roads projected across the Rocky mountains in the last ten years were built, the whole country west of the Missouri river would be gridironed with steel tracks and the mountains would be honeycombed with tunnels. The incorporation of a railroad company can be effected by the expenditure of five dollars. It often serves its purpose by keeping a rival from intruding on its proposed right of way. It creates a buoyant feeling among the counties and towns expectant of the benefits to be derived from the building of the railroad. It "booms" corner lots, and somehow has a tendency to put money in the pockets of the projectors and their friends.

EFFORTS are being made by representatives of the street railway companies of Omaha to induce the Douglas county delegation to adopt radical changes in the clause of the charter providing for the paving of such railcompanies' right-of-way. The new charter as now submitted to the tegislature does not materially differ on this question from the clause in the present charter. The new section provides that "street railway companies shall maintain and pave all the space between their different rails and tracks and also a space outside of each outside track of at least twelve inches in width and the tracks shall include not only the main tracks but also all side tracks, crossings and turnouts constructed for the use of such street railways." Such also is the law in force in our city, and the rights of way of the various street railway companies have been paved obedience to these rules. There is no reason why the street railway companies should seek to modify this provision at the expense of the city and taxpayers. The new charter originally called for the paving of a space outside of the outer rail of at least eighteen inches. This was changed to twelve inches at the solicitation of the street railway companies. They should, therefore, be satisfied with the liberal concession, and not play the whole-hog-or-none.

THE logislature may pass laws providing for the registration and the liconsing of plumbers. Arbill is pending in the house requiring a three years'

apprenticeship words a registration for journeymen plumpers and apprentices. The passage of such a measure may be necessary as a sanitary precaution. The health of cities to-day hangs in part in the hands of the plumbers. Defective work on their part due either to incompetence or wilful carclessness bring on the malignant and insidious diseases, malaria and typhoid fever, diphtheria and even cholera. For that reason stringent laws should be enacted to prohibit incompetent and dishonest men from engaging in the plumbing trade just as laws regulate the business of physicians and druggists in the state. Such a measure causes no hardship to the plumbing trade. On the contrary it elevates the profession and protects it from the competition and imposition of incompetent men. In case the legislature fails to see the merits of the bill, the city by ordinance can in a measure apply the remedy.

THE blatherskite General Rosser, who, it will be remembered, made an indecent attack upon General Sheridan about a year ago in a published letter. is again attracting unmerited attention by reason of a braggart speech made by him at a dinner of confederate army and navy veterans in Baltimore last week. One among his blustering declarations was "that a southern gentleman can whip a Puritanical Yankee every time," the whole being vociferously applauded by his auditors, among whom were a number of prominent southerners. It would be charitable to suppose that all of them were under the influence of some sort of intoxicating beverage, but in any event the circumstances showed the feeling that still prevails among the survivors of the rebellion. As to Rosser, he is the last man who should boast of southern prowess, remembering how thoroughly he was thrashed by Sheridan, with a numerically inferior force, in the Shenandoah vallev.

ATTENTION is directed to the rapid absorption of the public lands of Nebraska. The statement laid before Mr. Cleveland showing the area of the undisposed public lands in the various districts of the state, would indicate that the day is not far distant when every acre still open to settlement will be taken up. In the ten land districts, the report shows that there is less than a million acres undisposed of. While it is true that much of this land has been patented to bona fide settlers, nevertheless tens of thousands of acres of the richest sections of the public domain have fallen into the hands of speculators and syndicates. It behooves the proper authorities in charge of the respective land offices to prevent as far as it is in their power, this wholesale absorption of government lands for speculative purposes. The land that is yet open should by all means be reserved for actual settlers.

EVEN New Mexico plucks up heart over the prospects of statehood, and the legislature proposes to educate its halfbreed population to a sense of the responsibilities of citizenship. A territorial university, a school of mines, an insane asylum and an agricultural college are projected. If New Mexico will as its elevator capacity is cularged, and call on Nebraska, an agricultural college of fifteen years' standing can be purchased, with Billings thrown in, dirt cheap.

ALL is not well in Southern California. The real estate boom has flattened out in Los Angeles, public and private improvements have been discouraged, and several thousand unemployed working men are walking the streets of that city. This is certainly an unfortunate tates of affairs, and should warn working men of the east not to venture into southern California for the present at least.

EMPLOYES in the legislature are sitting on the auxious seat. Nobody can tell where the cyclone will strike.

The Thunderers Want Aid. Chicago Tribune. Wanted-To borrow a supply of thunder. Our stock is running low.-London Times.

Facts Against Theories. Baltimore American, The facts of high license are increased rev enues, fewer saloons, fewer criminals, fewer arrests, and the placing of the liquor traffic

Horse Sense and Cult. Rock Island Union. A lot of Boston aldermen are coming to

in responsible hands.

Chicago and other western cities to inspect the electric light system. If the west has to go east for culture the east has to come west for horse sense. Strange They Knew.

Sioux City Journal.

legislature when the members joined in singing "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow." The most remarkable thing about it is that the members knew how.

It was a remarkable scene in the Dakota

Still in Suspense. Chicago Tribune. All uncertainty in regard to the new president's cabinet will be dispelled next week but there will be no permanently settled condition of the public mind until Shortstop

Ward decides where he will play this sea-The Kemucky Ideal. Boston Harald, Henry Watterson's tribute to the memory of Samuel J. Tilden, on the occasion of the latter's birthday, was eminently characteristic of the brilliest seatucky editor, who was a close person friend of the subject. The public may be said to be pretty thoroughly familiar with the statemanlike qualities of the sage of Gramercy park, which Mr Watterson so contently described, but it has been reserved that now for the peo-ple to be told that the Tilden sipped his whisky and water on occasion with a pleased composure redoient of discursive talk. In this respect he satisfied the Kentucky ideal of a gentleman and a statesman.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. Since last July Wayne has shipped 200 Sidney Masons are going to erect a hall this season to cost \$15,000.

A stock company has been formed at Day-kin to build an opera house. The citizens of Gresham will vote on the question of building a \$2,000 school house in March. The subscriptions for organizing a driving

park association at Nebraska City amounts The A. O. U. W. lodge at Valenting will be

reorganized this week with a large number of now members.

Amos Ryan, who was injured while at work for the B. & M. at Orleans, has sued the company for \$10,000 damages. A Miss Burnett, living near Bladen, robbed her father of \$90 and fled, but the old man

gave chase and captured her and the money on a train bound for the west. It is said that if a person should stand at the corner of South Sioux City's principal streets and shoot every man and every dog that he could see, he would have ten dogs to

every man.

A building boom is in sight at Sanborn. Mapleton wants a butter and cheese fac-A Presbyterian church will be built at Jefferson in the spring.

A movement is on foot at Sanborn to organize an anti-monopoly society. The necessary \$10,000 has been subscribed in Mont factory. Monticello to secure a condensed milk

Delbridge, of Manilla, was found dead in bed the other morning, lying on a lounge in a room without any fire A "Young Men's Legion of Honor" has been organized in the public school at Inde-

A prominent citizen at Osage City, hearing that there were tramps in town, nailed down his windows and went to bed leaving

pendence, which is to induce boys not to use

the front door unlocked. The Harlan Republican says: It is about time our law-abiding citizens awoke fact that the rum fiend is as live and active

as ever in this community. A mass meeting of the farmers of Sac county will be held in the opera house in Sac City to consider the question of procur-ing seed grain, and to discuss other matters of importance and interest.

A Lyons girl refused to dance with a couple of young fellows who were under the in-fluence of liquor, and in revenge they burned a set of furs which she had worn to the ball Elegant lodge rooms have been fitted up by the Knights of Pythias of Jefferson. Beyond the Rockies.

There is scarcity of houses to rent at Portland, Ore. There are no new cases of smallpox at Carson, Neb., and all patients are recover-

Some blackberry vines near Santa Cruz Cal., presented the unusual sight of buds, plossoms, green and ripe fruit, last week. Another paper was carried to the journal istic boneyard last week. This time it was the Spotted Cayuse, a Sunday paper of

Prospere Cartara and his wife, French Canadians, were arrested at Port Town-send, W. T., with sixteen pounds of opium concealed in the woman's bustle.

For months past the Douglas county, Nevada, jail has not held a prisoner. Its door stands open, a shady resting-place for the panting billygoat by day and by night a har-bor of sweet repose for the homeless tramp. A bill has passed the Nevada assembly requiring saloons and gambling houses to close at 12 midnight, and open at 6 in the morning. The same bill was introduced in the senate,

but will probably be beaten. Major Norman H. Camp, assayer at the Boise City United States Assay office during President Arthur's administration, was alleged to be a defaulter, was prosecuted, con-victed and sent to jail as a felon, President Gleveland pardoned him. Suit was brought in Washington, where Camp's family had gone to live, and where he joined them after his pardon, to recover the shortage from Camp and his bondsmen. But the gov-ernment failed to recover, because it couldn't show whether the money had been taken under Camp's or a previous bond.

The pro-lottery men in Nevada are said to be preparing to contest the result whereby the lottery scheme was beaten at the polls The proposition was defeated by abou majority. It is now claimed that 800 ballots ere cast against the lottery in Washoe, Elko and perhaps other countles were about two inches short of the regulation length, though perfect as to the make-up of the bal-lot. The opponents of the lottery claim that these short ballots were supplied by the friends of the lottery, on purpose to base a fight in the courts in case the lottery proposition was defeated by the use of these short ballots. A contest on such a technicality already threatens much ill feeling.

All lovers of the delicacies of the table use Angostura Bitters to secure a good digestion, but the genuine only manufactured by Dr. Siegert & Sons at all druggists.

The Niobrara Country.

Chawford, Neb., Feb. 17 .- [Correspondrnce of THE BEE. |- Leaving the railroad at Alliance, the present terminus of the B. & M., I started in a northerly direction across Box Butte, one of the finest counties in the state of Nebraska. At noon I reached the Niobrara river, but the oldest inhabitant there did not know it by that name, it is called "Running Water." Its source is a spring but a short distance west, and we see in it here but little to suggest the immense body of water that it pours into the Missouri 400 miles east.

On the north side of this stream begins the ascent to Pine ridge, a strip of rough land horse-shoe shaped, extending about one hundred miles to the northeast and the same distance to the northwest. It is sparcely covered with pine and although the surface is very rough the soil is first class and being rapidly taken up for farming.

The B. & M. is now building a tunnel through this ridge and has now nearly one

nousaud men and teams at work upon it.

From the summit our attention is called

frow Butte, which is on the north edge of the ridge and towers above all other points. The descent from the ridge is down a rough and rocky road called "Devil's neck," fittingly named, for it leads into Crawford, one of the roughest places in the west to-day. is located on the White river, adjoining Fort Robinson, and where the B. & M. will intersect the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley All the roughest element of the country is there congregated, and the saloons have never been shut since their doors were first opened. It is in a good farming district and has many substantial citizens; the roughness will gradually be overshadowed and finally eradicated, and we predict a future for Crawford that is in store for few other western towns. It was at this point that Mrs. Langtry was met by the English superintendent of the Anglo-American Cattle company, and escorted to their ranch forty miles to the northwest in a tally he especially imported for the occasion. This officer received a salary of \$24,000 a year for his services as manager of the cattle con pany above named, in which James Gordon Bennett is one of the heaviest stockholders. I am told that the business has not been profitable and that it is to be closed out the coming season. Possibly they see the hand-writing on the wall and move to make way for the army of settlers that are to inhabit that country almost immediately. The route was directly across their range, which is in Hot Creek valley, just over the line in Da-kota. I have never seen a more beautiful valley or a finer tract of land than that which s tributary to it, and here is the object of his letter. I want to advise those who are looking for homes on government land to first see this. I have often been asked the question, Where is there a good place for a nan to locate with his family! I have never answered it before. Now I do with enthusi asm. There is one disadvantage: The land is unsurveyed, and cannot be entered at the United States land office. But the occupant by continuous residence and improvements has a "squatter's right" and there is no better title. When Fort Robinson was located there was one lone squatter in the way, holding down his claim of 160 acres with a sod house and a well. He asked and tained \$5,000 for simply moving I think that a survey will soon be ordered and that in the meantime there will be 1,000 farmers invade that territory within six months. I became acquainted with two very intelligent gentlemen in Hot Creek valley no doubt, answer any inquiries of home seckers. Their names and addresses are L. Lowe, Matthews Fall, River county, Dakota, and D. Anderson, Montrose, Sloux county, Nebraska. who live but six miles apart and who would

Nebraska.

I continued my journey along Cheyeune river across southwest Dakota into Wyoming. Thence returning along the base of the Black Hills, we proceeded northeast toward Dealwood. At Rapid City I axpressed my astonishment at its size and prosperous appearance and asked for the cause. The reply was mining in the hills

and farming in the valleys. Judge of my surprise to find successful farming carried on up to the very entrance to the Black Hills as well as in the valleys penetrating them. Land is worth from \$10 to \$90 per I was shown the books of an agriculture tural implement dealer at Whitewood learned that over two hundred selfbi and four hundred mowing machines had been sold at this point alone. The development of the farming industry in this vicinity was the greatest surprise I experienced on my

NATIONAL CAPITAL NEWS. A State for Chairmanships of House

Committees.

WASHINGTON, Feb.26-[Special to THE BEE]

There is a good deal of speculation around the house as to whom will get the chairmanships of the prominent committees in the Fifty-first congress. It is the almost unanimous belief here that President Harrison will call an extra session of congress tomeet either in April or October, and speculation as to the chairmen of the committees is as legitimate this time as speculation on the cabinet. In the opinion of the best informed republican members-elect, the most promipent chairmanships of the Fifty-first con-Appropriations, Cannon, of Illinois; ways and means, McKinley, of Ohio, if he is not speaker, but since he will probably be speaker, it will be Reed, of Maine; elections, Houk, of Tennessee; judiciary, Ezra B Taylor, of Ohio; banking and currency, Dingley, of Maine; coinage, weights and measures, Vandever, of California; commerce, O'Neil, of Pennsylvania; rivers and harbors, Henderson, of Illinois; agriculture, Funsion, of Kansas; foreign affairs, Cutcheon, of Michi-gan; naval affairs, Boutelle, of Maine; post-offices and post roads, Bingham, of Pennsyloffices and post roads, Bingham, of Pennsylvania; public lands, Payson, of Illinois; Indian affairs, LaFollette, of Wisconsin; territories, Baker, of New York; public buildings and grounds, Lehlbach, of New Jersey; Pacific railroads, Holmes, of lowa; education, O'Donnell, of Michigan; labor, Buchanan, of New Jersey; invalid pensions, Morrill, of Kansas; private land claims, Dorsey, of Nebraska, military offairs. Dorsey, of Nebraska; military affairs, Browne, of Indiana; patents, Spooner, of Rhode Island; claims, Bowden, of Virginia,

It is expected that the republican mem bers of the committee on ways and means and of appropriations who will not be given chairmanships will be retained in their pres-ent positions. There is a general impression among republicans that Holman, of Indiana now chairman of public lands, will be placed upon a committee where he will have no influence in the executive depart-ment, as he has used his committee position for political influence to great advantage and has succeeded in keeping in the ment as many friends during republican administration as most of the republican mem pers.

and District of Columbia, Grout, of Ver

THE SPEAKERSHIP CANVASS. It is improbable that canvasses for the speakership were ever conducted with so much good nature as those now progressing in the house of representatives. Each of the five or six candidates for the speakership of the Fifty-first congress is a good friend to the others. Frequently four or five of them are huddled together on the floor of the house, telling stories or giving incidents of their present canvass. one of them wants an extra session of con their campaign shortened, but their outspoken desire for an extra session cannot be laid altogether to selfishness. Each of the candidates is a well equipped statesman, and each gives the strongest reasons possible to show why an extra session should be called

The custom has prevailed for many years of opening headquarters at the popular hotels where the candidates for speaker have received and entertained their friends. They have run sideboards, and in some instances have fared their friends sumptuously. It is not probable that any of the present aspin ants for the speakership will open up regular headquarters. There is a kind of rambling indefinite or general understanding among them that since they are all well known and are running on the same platform extraor dinary effort and expense is unnecessary. I is probable however, that as the time an proaches for the convening of congress the interest in the speakership will very mater ially increase on the part of the candidates THE HEATHEN CHINESE.

Senator Stewart, of Nevada, does not be

lieve in the theory that a Chinaman can progress, although he may most particulars. The other day he was telling some of his strange experiences with the sons of the Celestial empire, when h

said:
"When we got our first Chinaman to cook, he didn't know a blessed thing about the kitchen, and it became necessary for Mrs. Stewart to go down and show him how to do everything. When you demonstrate in au ocular way how a thing should be done John never forgets. He is very impressionable. Mrs. Stewart showed him how to make bis-cuits. When she rolled the dough she took a cutter and began to cut out the biscuits When the whole roll was done there was little triangular piece left, and of this she made a half moon, which is customary. I didn't know anything about it at the time, but at the end of three or four months I discovered that every day when our biscuits were served there was a half moon among the lot. At the end of a year I made inquiry about the matter of Mrs. Stewart, and she went into the kitchen and

watched the Chinaman each time he cut his biscuits, and she discovered that he always made a half moon, and would spoil four or five biscuits to do so. He thought it was as necessary as the salt or the shortening."

OUT ON BAIL.

Gorton, the Alleged Train Robber, Waives Examination.

Kansas City, Feb. 26 .- [Special Telegram THE BEE.]-H. L. Gorton alias "Jack Gorton," the alleged train and stage robber, was taken before United States Commissioner Wyne this morning for a preliminary examination on the charge of robbing of a stage coach in Sonoma county, California. The commissioner's office was crowded with postoffice inspectors, United States detectives and sheriffs from California, Kansas and Missouri, who had all had s hand in tracing him. When the case was called, Gorton's father, a venerable old man with a snow white beard, and other relatives and his attorney were present. The witnesses and spectators were dumbfounded when Gorton's lawyer after a consultation with his client waived examination. The commissioner fixed his bond at \$1,000, and as soon as possible Gorton will be taken to California by the United States marshal, to answer the charge before the district court having jurisdiction over Sonoma county Gorton asserts his innocence, and also denies the charge that he and his brother robbed the Central Pacific train at Clipper Gap.

Surprised the Politician. TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 26,- Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-Governor Humphrey surprised the politicians to-day by making a clean sweep in the management of the state penitentiary and the state reformatory. He appointed ex-Senator George H. Case, of Mankato, as warden, to succeed G. M. Smith, and W. H. McBride, Wm. Martindale and D. E. Cornell, directors. J. V. Admire, J. P. McDowell and T. A. McNeal were appointed directors of the state reformatory.

To Solve the Race Problem. BALTIMORE, Feb. 26 .- A member of prominent colored men from Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia met in this city to-day and issued a call for a conference of colored republicans, to be held at Washington on March 15. They hope to have representatives from every southern state, and say that the object of the conference is to urge upon the coming administration the necessity for the adoption of a conservative policy in the treatment of the race problem.

Preparing For Dramatic Honors. Kansas City, Feb. 26.- | Special Telegram THE BEE. |-Mr. Andy J. Snider received a dispatch this afternoon from his son Chester, who married Governor Oglesby's daughter recently, to the effect that the diamonds which had been stolen from the bride at San Diego. Cal., last week had been recovered. The thief was a hotel clerk, in whose charge the diamonds had been placed and he was captured. The stolen diamonds were valued at \$20,000.

An Unfaithful Pair. WATERTOWN, Dak. , Feb. 26 .- [Special Telegrain to THE BEE.]-H. W. Scott, an exmarshal and ex-street commissioner and a narried man, before Pierce to-day was held to bail in the sum of \$100 to answer to the charge of adultery, the alleged offense hav-ing been committed with a married woman by the name of Knowlton

The Bell Telephone Cases. Boston, Feb. 26 .- In the United States

circuit court to-day Alexander Graham Beli filed a plea and answer to the suit brought against him and the American Bell Telephone company by the United States to annul s patent alleged to have been procured by him by fraud. The plea is a denial of fraud, and the argument used against further trial is that the matter has aiready been through the courts and decided.

The Death Record. SPHINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 26 .- Representative John J. Teefy died at his home in Brown

county at 10:30 this morning. Washington, Feb. 25.—John S. Lee, of Peoria, Ill., a prominent democrat and ex-member of the legislature, died suddenly in this city to-day.

Ives and Stayner Arraigned. New York, Feb. 26.-Ives and Stagner, in the court of general sessions to-day, pleaded not guilty to the charge of grand larceny, with the option of withdrawing the plea within a week. Woodruff did not plead with

Affairs at Panama.

PANAMA, (via Galveston) Feb. 26.-Thousands of laborers have left the isthmus during the past week and work on the canal is almost stopped. No disorders have occurred and business is at a standstill.

General Hunt's Successor. WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 .- The president today appointed Brigadier General Orlando B. Wilcox (retired) governor of the soldiers' home at Washington, vice General Hunt, de-

Salt Rheum Eczema or

Eaby bad with Fezema. Hair gone, [Scalp covered with Eruptions. Physicians fail. Cured by the Cuticura Remedies. Hair restored. Not a pimple on him now.

I cannot say enough in praise of the Curi CURA REMEDIES. My boy, when one year of age, was so bad with eczema that he lost all of his hair. His scalp was covered with eruptions, which the doctor said was scald head, and that his hair would never grow again. Despairing of a cure from physicians, I began the use. After trying everything, I heard of your Carri of the Cuticuma Remedies, and, I am happy to cuma Remedies, and after using three bottles of say, with the most perfect success. His hair is CUTICURA RESOLVENT, with CUTICURA and now splendid, and there is not a pimple on him. CUTICURA SOAP, I find myself cured at the cost recommend the Curicusa REMEDIES to mothers as the most speedy, economical, and CUHA REMEDIES in my house, as I find them sure cure for all skin diseases of infants and useful in many cases, and I think they are the children, and feel that every mother who has an afflicted child will thank me for so doing MRS. M. E. WOODSUM, Norway, Me.

Two Little Boys Cured.

I am truly thankful there is such a medicine as the Curicusa Rements. I have two little boys who have been afflicted with eczema and scall head, which finally settled in their eyes. tried several good doctors and plenty of medicines, without relief. I procured a bottle of YOUR CUTICURA RESOLVENT and a box of CUTI-CURA and commenced using them, and am happy to say that before the first bottle was used their eyes were nearly well, and when the second bottle was half used they were entirely cured.

MRS. SUSAN M. DORSON, Milford, Mo.

Eczema 61 Years Cured. I am a farmer, sixty-one years of age, and have suffered from babyhood with what I heard mmonly called "honeycomb eczema" on my nands. A few months ago I purchased from my druggists, Messrs. Sanders & Lesesne, your CUTICUITA REMEDIES, and used them acc to directions. A cure was specify and thoroughly effected, and I make this statement tout others likewise affected may be benefited. JOSEPH JACKSON. Georgetown, Tex.

Reference: Mosers, SANDERS & LUSESNE, bruggiste.

Cuticura

Currequa, the great skin cure, instantly allays he most agonizing itching, burning, and inflammation, clears the skin and sculp of crusts and scales, and restores the hair. Corner Rx Soar, the greatest of skin beautiliers, is indispensable in treating skin of eases and baby numors. It produces the whitest, clearest skin and softest hands, free from pimple, spot or blemish. Cuticuna Resonvent, the new blood paritier, cleanses the blood of impurities and oisonous elements, and thus removes the AUSE. Hence the CUTICURA REMEMBS cure sore from head to feet. Hair gone, Doctors and hospitals fail. Tried everthing. Cured by the Cuticura Remedies for \$6.

I am cured of a loathsome disease, erzema, in its worst stage. I tried different doctors and been through the hospital, but all to no purpose. The disease covered my whole body from the top of my head to the soles of my feet. My hair all came out, leaving me a complete raw sore, CUTTOURA SOAP, I find myself cured at the cost of about \$1. I would not be without the Curionly skin and blood medici-

ISAAC H. GERMAN, Wurtsboro, N. Y.

Eczema 2 Years Cured. Two years ago I was attacked with eczema. 1 cannot tell you what I suffered. I dare not shave; I had always shaved before. I was the most forforn spectacle you ever saw. Charles Kennedy, of this place, showed me your paughlet on skin diseases, and among them I found the description suitable to my case, I bought the CUTICUIA REMEDIES, and took them according to directions, and soon found myself im-proving. I took seven bottles, with the Currct na and Soar, and the result is a permanent cure, I thought I would wait and would come back, but it has proved all you said it would do. I feel like thanking you, but words cannot do it; so I will say, God bless you and yours. THOS, L. GRAY,

Leavertown, Morgan Co., Ohto.

Sall Rheum 4 Years Cured. I have suffered greatly with eczema or sait rheam for four years, with sores all overmy body. I procured three bottles Curicuna its SOLVENT, one box of CUTRETHA, and a cake of CUTICUIA SOAP, and they have heale I my sores entirely. I think it the best mediane I have ever used, and I feel very thankful to you for the good it has done me.

MRS. ALEX, MCDOCGAL. Kirklan I, Carleton Co., N. B.

Remedies

every species of torturing, humiliating, itching, burning, sealy, and plupply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, and all humors, blotches, eruptions, sores, scales, and crusts, whether simple, scrofulous or conta gious, when physicians and all other remedies fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, Curicuna, 50c; Soar, 25c; RESOLVEST. 31. Prepared by the Porrru DRIG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston. pages, 59 litustrations, and 100 testamentals.

PIMPLES, black-heads, chapped, rough, red and BABY'S Skin and Scale preserved and beauti-